

1) a) $f''(x) = x^2 e^{2-x} - 1 = 0$ @ $x = 0.463$ & $x = 5.356$
 $f(x)$ is concave down on $(0, 0.463)$ & $(5.356, 6)$

b) $f'(2) = 0$
 $f''(2) = 3 > 0$
 $f(x)$ has a relative min @ $x = 2$

c) $f''(c) = \frac{f'(4) - f'(2)}{4 - 2} = \frac{f'(4) - 0}{2}$

$$f''(c) = \frac{8.5}{2} = 4.25$$

$f''(c) \neq 4.25$ on $(2, 4)$ so $f'(4) \neq 8.5$

d) $f''(5) = 25e^{-3} - 1 \neq 0$

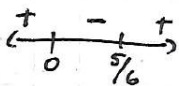
$f(x)$ does not have a point of inflection at $x = 5$.

2) a) $f'(x) = (6x^2 - 5x)e^x$

$$6x^2 - 5x = 0$$

$$x(6x - 5) = 0$$

$$x = 0 \quad x = \frac{5}{6}$$



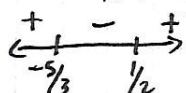
f has a max @ $x = 0$ b/c f' Δ s signs from + to -
 f has a min @ $x = \frac{5}{6}$ b/c f' Δ s signs from - to +

b) $f''(x) = (6x^2 - 5x)e^x + (12x - 5)e^x$

$$= e^x(6x^2 + 7x - 5) = 0$$

$$(3x + 5)(2x - 1)$$

$$x = -\frac{5}{3} \quad x = \frac{1}{2}$$



f has P.O.I @ $x = -\frac{5}{3}$ & $x = \frac{1}{2}$
b/c f'' Δ s signs.

d) $h(x) = f(x)g(x)$

$$h'(x) = f(x)g'(x) + g(x)f'(x)$$

on $(1, 5)$:

$$h'(x) = (+)(-) + (-)(+) < 0$$

$h(x)$ is decreasing

c) g' Neg; Neg $\Leftarrow g$ is dec

g'' Neg $\Leftarrow g$ is concave down

Pos $\Leftarrow g$ is concave up

$$3) F(t) = 10(t^3 - 12t^2 + 45t + 100)$$

$$a) F'(4) = -30$$

At $t=4$, the number of fish in the bay is decreasing at a rate of 30 fish/day.

$$b) F'(t) = 10(3t^2 - 24t + 45) = 0$$

$$(t^2 - 8t + 15) = 0$$

$$(t-5)(t-3) = 0$$

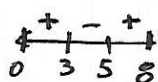
$$t=5 \quad t=3$$

$$F(0) = 1000$$

$$F(3) > 1000$$

$$F(5) = 10(125 - 300 + 225 + 100) = 1500$$

$$F(8) > F(5)$$

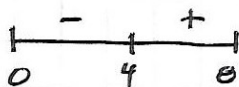


The abs. min # of fish in the bay is 1000 @ $t=0$.

c) rate of change is decreasing $\rightarrow F'(t)$ is decreasing
 $F'' < 0$

$$F''(t) = 10(6t - 24) = 0$$

$$t = 4$$



on $[0, 4]$, $F''(t) < 0$ therefore the rate of change of the number of fish in the bay is decreasing

d) $P(F(t)) \leftarrow$ # of pelicans

$P'(F(t)) \cdot F'(t) \leftarrow$ rate of change of the # of pelicans

$$P'(F(c)) \cdot F'(c) = P'(10(c^3 - 12c^2 + 45c + 100)) \cdot (10(3c^2 - 24c + 45))$$